



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

same rule, and that the State must establish the facts essential to the guilt of the crime charged by evidence which satisfies the jury beyond any reasonable doubt.

The case of *Lisbon v. Lyman*, 49 N. H. 553, well illustrates a discriminating use of the term. Excellent discussions upon principle and authority can be found in *Thayer's Preliminary Evidence at the Common Law*, p. 353, and in Wigmore's *Evidence*, §§ 2483 et seq. V. H. L.

THE WRITING REQUIRED TO ESTABLISH AN EXPRESS TRUST OF LAND.—It has frequently been said that the Seventh Section of the Statute of Frauds, concerning Trusts of land, requires a writing containing "all the terms of the trust." *Forster v. Hale*, 3 Ves. 707; *Smith v. Matthews*, 3 DeG., F. & J. 139; *Loring v. Palmer*, 118 U. S. 321; *Gaylord v. Lafayette*, 115 Ind. 423; *McClellan v. McClellan*, 65 Me. 500; *Blodgett v. Hildreth*, 103 Mass. 484; *York v. Perrine*, 71 Mich. 567; *Newkirk v. Place*, 47 N. J. Eq. 477; *Steele v. Steere*, 5 Johns. Ch. 1; *Cook v. Barr*, 44 N. Y. 156; *Dillaye v. Greenough*, 45 N. Y. 438; *Dyer's Appeal*, 107 Pa. 446; *McCandless v. Warner*, 26 W. Va. 754. This doctrine comes to the test in a case where there is a writing, signed by the person who is enabled to declare the trust, sufficiently identifying the land, and declaring that it is held in trust, but without naming the beneficiaries or otherwise failing to meet the stated requirement, but where parol evidence sufficiently establishes the terms of the trust to enable the court to enforce it if the Statute does not prevent. In such a case, does the Statute render the trust unenforceable? It is submitted that it does not.

The policy of the Statute of Frauds is to prevent frauds through perjury, not generally but in particular classes of cases, selected and defined, we must assume, upon the theory that such frauds are more likely in these than in other cases, or would in these, if perpetrated, be more than commonly obnoxious, or that, in these cases, the imposition of the statutory requirements upon an honest claimant would involve less than ordinary hardship. The method adopted to prevent such frauds in such cases is to relieve the putative victim from the necessity of meeting and disproving a claim supported only by parol, and presumably perjured, evidence, requiring in such cases higher evidence, usually a writing over the signature of the putative victim. The Statute is extremely concise, considering the complexity of the problems touched by it, and leaves much to judicial interpretation, as to the cases embraced, the character of the writing required, and otherwise. Such interpretation should obviously proceed with the policy of the Statute clearly in view.

The provisions touching trusts of land would seem to be designed to protect the beneficial owner from expropriation by judicial proceedings based on perjured parol evidence of a declaration of trust. If this be so, the only writing required to effectuate the policy of the statute is one identifying the land and clearly indicating that the person alleged to be a trustee has no beneficial interest therein, or only a specified interest. This position is squarely denied in *Smith v. Matthews*, *supra*. There counsel argued, "the

danger to be guarded against is the defrauding a man by establishing him to be a mere trustee on parol evidence," to which Turner, L. J., replied, "The statute was intended to guard against perjury as well as fraud. You let in the risk of perjury as between *cestuis que trust*." With due respect, it is submitted that this dictum (for such it was) involves an unwarranted assumption as to the policy of the Statute, and produces the absurd result of preventing perjury among the contending *cestuis*, some of whom, by hypothesis, are entitled to the property, by taking the property from them all and giving it to the trustee, who has, by an adequate writing, been shown to have no beneficial interest. This sort of justice savors too much of Aesop's fables. Our case is distinguishable from that arising under the provision concerning contracts. There it may well be sound policy, and therefore presumably the intent of the statute, to require that the writing contain all the terms of the contract. Else, one who has been so ill advised as to sign a memorandum showing merely that there is a contract might have a confiscatory bargain thrust upon him by perjury. We might say that the normal contract case is like the exceptional trust case where there is a trust as to a partial interest only, the trustee being beneficial owner in part, in which case it seems essential that the writing show the trustee's interest, or, to put it the other way, the extent of the trusteeship. In both cases the putative victim of the putative fraud may be as vitally concerned with certain terms of the contract or trust as with its existence. Distinctions might also be based upon differences of phraseology between the fourth and the seventh sections of the Statute, but, as the language is not explicit in either, policy seems to be surer ground.

The cases cited above, as asserting that the writing must contain all the terms of the trust, prove upon scrutiny to be but slight authority for that doctrine. In several of them, the court would have reached the same conclusion without any statute, because it found that the evidence, written and parol, was, at most, ambiguous and insufficient to raise the burden of proof. In *Dillaye v. Greenough*, there was apparently no evidence whatever, either written or parol, to identify the beneficiaries. In others of the cases, though the parol evidence might have established a trust, the writing was inadequate under any theory, containing but the remotest hint that there might be a trust, or indicating but a promise, without consideration, to create a trust, or failing to identify the subject matter, under which last head may be ranged those cases where a parcel of land was identified but it appeared that the trustee had some beneficial interest and the writing did not disclose the extent of the trusteeship. Again, in several of the cases the doctrine was not applied, the trust being established and enforced upon a finding that the writing satisfied the stated requirement. But, of these last mentioned cases, two would seem to be, upon their facts, authorities against their own dicta, and even to go beyond the position here advanced. Such, are *Loring v. Palmer* and *Newkirk v. Place*. In the latter the writings contained no description, formal or informal, of the land, but the court relied upon admissions at the hearing that they referred to the land in question. It is obvious that this goes far beyond the disputed doctrine that an answer admitting the trust

is a sufficient writing, though it pleads the statute as a defence, and it is also obvious that a similar ruling would not be made upon a parallel case of contract of sale. In the former case, the court pieces together several writings which are not connected within the principle of incorporation by reference, and even then finds itself faced by the case of a trustee with a beneficial interest, the extent of which does not appear in the writings, from which position it purports to find escape by means of a "presumption" that the shares were equal. One has only to consider what the court would have done if the parol evidence, instead of indicating equal shares, as it did, had indicated a different proportion, to see that the presumption theory was of the nature of a beneficent fiction indulged to avoid the necessity of taking bolder ground. To these cases we may add two Illinois decisions which frankly accept the theory here maintained. *Kingsbury v. Burnside*, 58 Ill. 310; *Myers v. Myers*, 167 Ill. 52. See also, *Railroad v. Durant*, 95 U. S. 576, and cases cited by BROWNE, STATUTE OF FRAUDS, § 111. The only clear authority to the contrary seems to be *Dyer's Appeal*, *supra*. It is therefore submitted that authority, as well as principle, is opposed to the doctrine that all the terms of the trust must be contained in the writing.

It should be noted that the acceptance of that doctrine would be much more serious in this country than in England, because of our conservatism upon the raising of constructive trusts to prevent unjust enrichment through the breach of parol trusts. 12 MICH. L. REV. 423, 515; 28 HARV. L. REV. 237, 366.

E. N. D.